(b) what is the number out of these that are in public sector and in the private sector:

(c) what is the production of textiles from these mills; and

(d) whether Government have any proposal to set up more textile mills in the State in public as well as in Private Sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b) As on 31-1992, there were 8 textile mills comprising 5 cotton/man-made fibre spinning units, 2 weaving units and 1 woollen spinning unit in Assam. Out of them 5 were in Public Sector, 2 in Private Sector and 1 in Cooperative.

(c) and (d) In respect of 5 spinning uits, production of yarn was 62,11,000 kgs. in the year 1991. The woollen unit produced 4.70,000 kgs. of yarn Production of weaving unit is not available. Government does not have any proposal to set up more textile mills in the Public Sector.

Expenditure on Punjab elections

*334. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred * on the elections scheduled for June. 1991 in Punjab and the elections held there in February, 1992;

(b) percentage of voters' turn out for Lok Sabha and Assembly elections held in February, 1992; and

(c) the details of polling stations where voting was less than 5 per cent and where no polling took place at all?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The total expenditure incurred on the elections scheduled for June, 1991 in Punjab was Rs. 3.46 crores and the expenditure incurred in elections held in February, 1992 was Rs. 6.58 crores.

(b) The percentage of voters turn out for the Lok Sabha was 23.91 and for the Assembly was 24.23.

(c) The polling was less than five per cent in 911 polling stations and there was no polling in 770 polling stations.

Indians seeking Asylum in Germany

*335. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of the Indian citizens seeking asylum in Germany is on the rise;

(b) if so. what is the number of Indian citizens who sought asylum in Germany at the end of 1991 as compared to the year 1990;

(c) what are the major grounds on which asylum is sought by Indian citizens in Germany;

(d) how many of the asylum seekers have been given asylum by the German Government; and

(e) what is the reaction of Government of India with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) There is no definite discernible trend in the available statistics for the last 10 years.

(b) Number of asylum seekers in 1990—5612 and in 1991—5523.

(c) Prospects of economic betterment, desire to emigrate or extend their period of stay are the principal motive$_s$ of asylum-seekers, even though the ostensible reason invariably given by asylum-seekers is political and police persecution.

(d) The German Government has given asylum to seven Indians during the last ten years.

(e) The Government has brought to the attention of the German Government that there is no case for giving asylum to Indians since there is no persecution in India on account of race, religion or political opinion and that various democratic institutions exist for redressal of citizens' grievances.

हरियाणा में कपड़ा मिलों की स्थापना

*336. **श्री महेन्द्र सिंह लाठर :** क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केंद्र सरकार सूती तथा ऊनी कपड़े के उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लि हरियाणा के विभिन्न औद्योगिक नगरों में मुक्त कपड़ा मिलें स्थापित करने पर विचार कर रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1 जनवरी 1990 से आज तक इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही किए जाने की संभावना है और उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री श्री अशोक गहलोत) : (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार हरियाणा में किसी भी वस्त्र मिल को स्थापना करने की योजना नहीं बना रही है ।

Bifurcation of All India. Handlooms and Handicrafts Board

*337. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA:
SHRl SURESH KALMADI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to bifurcate the All India Handooms and Handicrafts Board into two separate and independent entities i.e; the All India Handicrafts Board and All India Handlooms Board; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER, OF STATE OP THE MINISTRY QF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes Sir, The All India Handlooms and Handicrafts Board has been split into two separate bodies i.e; The All India Handlooms Board and the All India Handicrafts Board, constituted on 17.12—91 and 27.12.91 respectively-

(b) Firstly, the joint All India Handlooms and Handicrafts Board had become rather unwieldy in size. The last Board had 81 members. Secondly, it was felt that because of its unwieldy size, the Board could not devote adequate time and attention either to handloom or to handicrafts sector. There was a consensus of opinion among the members of the previous Board that there should be separate Boards for Handlooms and Handicrafts sectors. In view of the above reasons, the All India Handlooms and Handicrafts Board has been split into two bodies, and two smaller and compact Boards namely the All India Hand-looms Board and All India Handicrafts Board have been constituted.